WARIED TO SUIT ALL TASTES AND NEEDS.

DIBLE STUDY-SLOYD-PRESBYTERIAN HOME-

NEW PROFESSORS. Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 1.-No other place in the wide world in summer time has such varied programme as Chautanqua offers. busiest student can find plenty to do, the summer girl can have all the recreation she wants, and the would-be athlete need not despair for means to develop his muscles. The public daily programme of lectures, addresses, sermons, concerts, readings, entertainments, etc., is chough to make the hardlest in dividual feel tired by 10 o'clock at night; but when to this are added the opportunities for study in the Teachers' Retreat, the College of Liberal Arts, the Schools of Sacred Literature, the Schools of Music, the Schools of Physical Education, etc., the Chautauquan and that his hands are more than full. If an ordinary day were a hundred times as long as it is now, and if it were possible to go without sleep, he could not even then begin to attend everything offered here. And then there are outdoor sports, like tennis, boating, baseball, swimming, driving, riding, bleyeling, which in themselves would be enough to distract him. Added to all this is the social side of life, such as receptions, promenades, parties, etc., not to speak of the "hops" and balls across the lake at Paint Chantanama or door. and balls across the lake at Point Chautanqua or down at Lakewood. It is safe to say that if Chantanqua "has nothing new under the sun," it certainly everything under the sun. Rest here does not mean absence of occupation, but a change of occupation Young ladies can be found all over the place who can talk in half a dozen different languages, cook a meal to perfection, handle an our like an expert rower, and talk politics to you in the most enlightened way.



WALTER RENYON. There is one feature of Chantauqua that promises much good, not only for the Nation, but for the cause of Christianity, and this is the cuphasis placed on a thorough knowledge of the Bible. A column could be written regarding the effective work done here in reclaiming and regenerating many otherwise intelligent people who were drifting slowly but surely into a position of indifference and intidelity. Students nd years in college learning about the Greeks and Romans, but little if any time is given to the history of the Hebrews and the study of the Eible. A substantial bulwark against the foes of Christianity in a collegiate line is the American Institute of Sacred Literature, of which President W. R. Harper of Chicago University is the principal. Chantauqua is one of the outposts of this institution, and hundreds of students from all over the hand are at present engaged in studying the Bible in an original, scientific and scholarly way. That their faith in God and Christianity is not weakened, but greatly strengthened, is shown by the fact that not a few students make the final decision here regarding their life work, which often either in the ministry or in missionary labors in a foreign land

The personnel of the faculty is most interesting and shows that the instructing side is as cosmopolitan and comprehensive as the instructed. The students comom all over the country, every leading college being represented, and the same holds true of the professors

It need hardly be said that professors coming from so many points of the compass get together quite fre-quently and tell many a good story of college life. And very often some big college "schemes" are hatched. For example, Dr. Harper, of the Chicago University, secured two or three men from the ingrunting force here and worked out one or two plans that will be decidedly new in his university.



EDWARD W. BEMIS.

A new educational feature at Chantanqua that is making rapid strides in America is Sloyd. Manual training is the subject over which educators are a present most concerned. This season, for the first time, the Swedish Sloyd, Americantized, has been taught at Chantauqua. Mr. Kenyon, who presents it, is "Master of the Sloyd" at the Cook County Normal school, Chicago. He is a double-course graduate of Naas. Mr. Kenyon is a brooklynite by birth, but in his work he is identified with Cook County. He speaks on the subject as follows:

"Some tweaty years ago there was begun in Sweden 8 modest country school. It was e-tublished for the cent of the children of the pensants employed on the estate of Naus. The school was of the ordinary kind, except that besides the usual branches, then was applied manual training. Many occupations is many materials were tried, the management seek ing for that manual work which should embody in the highest degree pure educational value and be adapted at once to the capabilities of the child and the pos bilities of the school. This search has been carried on for twenty years by the indefatigable Dr. Oth Saloman. By reason of the philanthropic tendencie of his uncle, Mr. Abrahamson, means have been practically without limit, so that the investigation has proceeded on a very broad basis. Among the occupations tested were basket-making, wire-work, light metal-work, strawplaiting, painting, fretwork, cardboard-construction, turnery and wood-sloyd. A long, impartial test decided Dr. Saloman strongly in favor of the wood sloyd, and it was gradually established as the mode of manual training at Naus.

"The fame of the little peasant school spread, and teachers began to ask admission. As an outgrowth of this movement the institution become a normal school for training teachers in sloyd. Its growth continued, and teachers from other countries were trained. To-day the doors of the Naas Seminarius are open to the world, and the world comes. In the summer courses of '89, students came from iceland and Chili; from Japan and Argentine; from America and Britain, and from the Continental countrie From time to time new buildings have been added, until now Nabs is an Old-World Chautauqua, a wild northern paradise of lake and wood and culture, of

At one time there flourished among the Scaudinavian peasants an occupation in which were made various household implements in wood and other materials, such as ladles, spoons and baskets. These products were brought to the town market-places and there sold. This industry was called sloyd. The management at Naas saw possibilities in this occupation. The nature of the product was modified by a iner finish and a truer contour. A series of models was elaborated on this plan, which, besides preserv the original idea of domestic utility, conformed to the following values, as set forth by Saloman

"The exercises must proceed from the easy to the eifficult, from the simple to the complex. "The models from the outset must be complete expressions, i. e., the product must be a finished arti-

cle of use, not merely an exercise. The completed model must remain the property

of the pupil. It must be his to bestow. The models must be free from varnish, shellac, up se as to read: and so-called 'ornament.' The aesthetic sense is

CHAUTAUQUA PROGRAMME. | be developed by truth in contour and the natural | "I will sign no name." On the back of the blank

beauty of the wood.

"The model is to be an open expression. Putty and fancy brass plates are not to be used to con

ceal poor work. "The work must make the pupil love cleanline and order, and inspire him with a respect for rough bodily labor.



PROFESSOR J. A. WOODBURN. "It must counteract the sedentary influence of the

desk studies. It must arouse and hold the interest of the pupil

"It must give him a general manual dexterity. The new United Presbyterian Home on Vincent e., is a gain to Chantauqua in denominational built ings. It was erected since last year, and is a little architectural gem. Although not very large, it is cosev. and is proving to be an attractive spot for the United Presbyterians to come together in conversation and

Among the new professors that have come to Chan-

Among the new professors that have come to Chautauqua within the past year are Professors itemis and Woodburn. They have proved to be worthy additions to the faculty of Chantauqua, if large classes and very interesting lectures are to be considered.

Dr. James Albert Woodburn, lecturer on American History at Chantauqua, and the bead of the department of American History in Indiana University, was born in Biocunington, Ind., or November 30, 1856. He received his early educational training in the common schools of Indiana and in the High School of his native town. He was graduated from the Indiana University at the age of nineteen with the class of 1876, under the presidency of Dr. Lemuel Moss. Dr. T. A. Wylle, Professor Elisha Eallantine, Professor Herman B. Bolson and Dr. Richard Owen were some of his college teachers. After graduation Professor Woodburn taught for a year in the graded schools of Grayville, Ill., and for six years in the preparatory school of Indiana University, fitting young men and women for the college classes. During these years he found special interest in the study and teaching of history. He left the fitting school to take a post-graduate course in the School of History in the Johns Hopkins University, Raltimore. He spent three years in special study in the Hopkins Historical Seminary, under the direction of Dr. H. B. Adams, and was for some time Fellow in that institution. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Indiana University in 1889. Dr. Woodburn is the author of various artigles in American periodicals, and of "History of Higher Education in Indiana," which is soon to appear from the Government Bureau of Education.

In the department of political economy Professor.

of "History of Higher Education in Indiana," which is soon to appear from the Government Bureau of Education.

In the department of political economy Professor Edward W. Bemis takes the place of Dr. Richard T. Ely, of Johns Hopkins, who is now in Rurope, Dr. Bemis is professor of history and economics in Vanderbill University. Nashville, Tenn., and was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1860. He was graduated at Amherst in 1880, with the honors of the class in history and economics, and studied in these departments times years at the Johns Hopkins University. He was an editorial writer on "The St. Pani Pioneer-Press" during the laster part of 1885, and laught in Minneapolis during 1884 and 1885. Receiving the doctor's degree during a short stay the latter year at Johns Hopkins, be thenceforth devoted himself to lecturing and writing on listory and economics, particularly economics. During the first half of 1886 he conducted the political economy classes at Amherst during the fillness of the regular professor, and in that and the following two years gave courses at Vassar, Monnt Holvoke, Ohio University, Carleton College, Minnesofa Lyanderidit University and elsewhere. During the winter of 1887 8s, at Burdslo, N. Y., he gave the first course in this country modeled after the university extension courses of England, differing only in having no examination or certificate at the close. A similar course was given the next year at St. Louis and at Caston, Ohio, as described by Dr. H. B. Adams in the July "Persun." A course was also given at the Ruffalo Law School and in several other places. After conducting the advanced work in his department at Vanderbilli University during the spring term in 1888 and 1890, he was elected to the chair of history and economics in 1880, which place he now holds. Dr. Bennis is this summer in charge of economics at Chantanqua in place of Dr. R. T. Ely, who is in Europe.

A BUSY DAY AT CHAUTAUQUA

STORIES AT THE EXPENSE OF THE FARMERS-FEATURES OF THE DAY'S EXERCISES.

Chantanqua, Aug. 1 (Special).-This was a busy day t Chantauqua for everybody. There were Woman's lub conferences, missionary meetings, temperance talks, concerts, lectures-in fact a plethora of good Everybody is fired to-night and welcomes the dawn of Sunday, for it means here a day of rest in the of the word. The fired teacher, the joice when Sunday comes, for they are free to indulge n luxurious laziness one day in the week. The feature of the day is the sermon, which is preached in the ning and forms the topic of conversation for the rest of the day. No Sunday newspapers get here and hence Chautauquans find their religious recreation in commenting upon the sermon.

Chantanquans continue to tell funny stories about he Grangers who filled the place vesterday. Some of the mystic initials and symbols here could not be teciphered by many of the farmers and one backwoodsman gazing with a puzzled expression upon his face at the sign "C. L. S. C. Office " finally read it the "Office of the Chautauqua Lake Steamboat But the sentimental "Come, love sit Company. loser." Is still the most original interpretation was a bright swain who was wondering if P. of H. in the motto over the platform meant "Pitch-ers of Hay." What a harvest the refreshment stands reaped yesterday. Twenty bushels of peanuts is a part of the record. Watermelons disappeared from the grocery stores like buckwheat cakes the breakfast table on a frosty morning.

This was the programme for to-day: At 9 o'clock he Woman's Club held a missionary conference in the Temple, the subject being "Missionary Workers Equipped"; at 11 a. m., "Hugh Miller, or the Work-ingman's Education," by Dr. John Henry Barrows, of Chicago; 2:30 p. m., address, "A White Life for Two, by Miss Frances E. Willard, in the Amphitheatre; 4:30 o, m., the first general missionary conference, in the Hall of Philosophy: 5 p. m., lecture, "Both Sides of the Isalah Question," by Professor Sylvester Burnham. of Hamilton; 5 p. m., a meeting of the W. C. T. U., let y Frances J. Barnes, in the Temple : 7 p. m., twilight concert by Rogers's Band in Miller Park; S.p. m., Wag nor's music dramas, "Das Rheingold" and "Die Walqure," Hustrated, by Homer Moore, in the Amphi-

A reception was tendered last evening to Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, Miss M. J. Gibson and Miss Anna A. Gordon, as an expression of the high esteem in which the W. C. T. U. and its representatives are held by Chautenquans. At the close of the cture in the Amphitheutre an almost interminable procession, stretching far up the avenue, moved slowly ip the steps of Kellegg Hall and into the haud-omely corated and brilliantly lighted rooms. Each in urn was presented to Miss Willard and her friends. In he art rooms on the upper floor was a fine display for the edification of the multitude, and strains of m from Rogers's orchestra filled the building. Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, as chairman of the reception com mittee, received the people in a most royal manner. the was ably assisted by Mrs. James A. Leach and daughter, Miss Sallie Greer, the Misses Christie, New ion, Fry, Clark, O'Neil and Love, Mrs. Deen and others. Mrs. Emma P. Ewing rend a paper on "Cheap Fare" at the Woman's Club, in the Temple, vesterday n which she furnished substantial proof that the hoicest table fare, using the best and most expensive naterial, can be upon every table at a cost of not over \$1.50 a week for each person. Mrs. Ewing set forth in detail experiments made by herself, not only in her own family, but also in college boarding-honses, giving a complete list of food materials used and their cost, together with a large number of the bils of feir actually served. Mrs. Ewing stated that the quality of the cooking is one of the largest factors in cheapening farg. Any family can live luxuriously at a cost of less than \$2 a week per capita, provided judgment is used in the selection and skill in the preparation of the food consumed. Twenty million dollars annually is wasted in the college boarding houses of the country.

A GHASTLY JOKE, IF IT IS ONR.

An anonymous letter was sent by mail to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, saying that the writer had found an inclosed slip of paper pinned to a tree near the reservoir in Central Park on Saturday, week previous. He had carried the sitp in hi pocket, he wrote, until he saw a notice in a news paper about Elljah Gavott, an insurance agent o Newark, N. J., who had disappeared. The paper sent with the letter was a blank receipt of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which had been partly filles "Received-the water one body. In the space for the agent's signature was written

was the following:

New-York, July 29, 1891.

To the Police: By the time you catch this my body will be about rotten in the reservoir. You will please have the man J. A. Magargee locked up for my murderer. He discharged me three months ago, and since then he has hounded me liek a dog. I was going to kill him, but I thought my absence was better. So goodby, hoping you will find my body soon.

The police thought that the walters was here.

The police thought that the writers were boys who were trying to stir up excitement by way of a joke. No body had been found in the reservoir.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN WORK.

ADDRESSES AT THE BIBLE CONFERENCE. THE HIGHER CRITICISM DISCUSSED BY DR.

MUNHALL AT NORTHFIELD. East Northfield, Mass., Aug. 1 (Special),-The Bible onference was well attended this morning, as it was known that Mr. Moody was to speak on how to mark one's Bible. To handle Mr. Moody's Bible is a pleasure that many covel, and the evangelist allows all who wish to see it that privilege. Mr. Moody was followed by the Rev. R. A. Torrey, of Chicago, who poke on "How to Use the hible in Dealing with In-

A full day is expected to morrow. Sunday at Northfield is an experience never to be forgotten.
In his address yesterday Dr. L. W. Munhall, in dis ussing "The Highest Critics versus the Higher Critics," asked this question: "Who are the 'highest critics' ?" and answered it as follows; "One Highest ritic is He who spake as never man spake, Jesus brist, the Son of the Living God, and the other is He who was sent to guide men into all truth. It is not thinkable that They would declare that a lie was the truth. I cannot imagine that They would perpetnate an untruth as truth because it was held traditionally by the Jews. It is monstrons to believe that They would condone a fraud. If Moses did not write the Pentateuch or any portion of it, and the Highest Critics declare he did, it would be a lie. It would be none the less a lie even though the Jews held traditionally that Moses was the author of these

-in a recent meeting of pastors of a certain se called orthodox denomination in a city not a thousand miles from the capital of this country, the gentleman who was addressing the meeting inquired. " 'If Moses did not write this,' why did Jesus Christ

say he did ?" "A pastor in the audience replied.

"Because he did not know any better. "My honest judgment is that such a statement was Canon Driver tells us:

". You had better not make an issue between the critics and Christ, lest He, too, should go down before them. This statement is very little better than the

former. " "Who are the higher critics? Presumably they are certain learned and devont men who gave or are giving their time almost wholly to an honest, reverent and critical examination of the text of the Scriptures. From such critics the Church of God has nothing to fear, and, indeed, for that matter, from any kind." Dr. Munball then traced the history of Higher Criticism from the twelfth century to the present day with "Wellhausen on the Continent, Robertson and George, Adam Smith and others in England and cotland and Professor Briggs in this country, considered leaders of the crusade against the integrity of the Old Testament. They, like former and older critics, may make notoriety for themselves and a stir in the churches, but fifty years hence their influence will be no more felt than that of the Tubigen school, and the Old Testament will still remain in all its present strength and potential for greater good than ever before. The present agitation enables many enemies of the Bible to come to the front, therefore we ought to be careful to ascertain who it is that speaks and writes. Some apparently only seek to destroy the faith of the churches in the Bible as an infallible guide. They parade and magnify the apparent discrepancies and errors, and seldom if ever give the reconcilations and verifications that have been clearly proven. Nor do they point out the proofs of the integrity and inerrability of the Scriptures. Their efforts seem to be to discredit them. These are dishonest critics-destructionists. He who says 'the Sible is no better than a mass book for stopping a bullet and not so good as holy water for putting out a

bullet and not so good as holy water for putting out a fire," is an irreverent critic, be he never so religious, honest and scholarly. He is sure to play into the hand of the enemies of God's Word."

Dr. Munhall next tool up the question of inspiration and showed that the so-called higher critics to a man, so far as he kilew, disbelieve the doctrine of verbal inspiration, declaring that "no scholar believes in that theory." In this, he says they bear falso witness. Another expression in common use among them is this: ""Such belief drives men into infidelity," and yet not one of them ever knew of a case. He then turned to the Bible itself to show how constantly the writers speak of their work as "the Word of the Lord's and cave an abundance of quotations bearing on this point. He closed with a brilliant peroration to prove the necessity of keeping pure the fountains of truth.

OBITUARY.

LEICESTER KENT ELY.

Leicester Kent Ely died yesterday at his home, No. 162 East Twenty third-st. He was born in Springfield. Mass., in 1833, and came to New-York when a boy. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1854, and for a number of years was a broker in Wall-st., reiring from business more than ten years ago on account of poor health. Three months ago his wife died. ince then he has been slowly fatling. He was a son of the late Charles Ely, well known for his charitable and benevolent work. Mr. Ely was at one time the owner of the Grannercy Park Hotel. He was a member of the Church of st. Mary the Virgin.

CALEB B. METCALF.

One of the best known educators in New-England, Caleb B. Metcalf, died yesterday at Sea Bright, N. J. Mr. Metcalf was born in Royalston, Mass., in 1814. He was graduated at Yale College in the class of '42, and soon afterward his services were secured by one of the large Boston schools in the capacity of usher. His reputation as a careful and proficient teacher and disciplinarian was quickly established and led to his engagement in the public schools in Worcester. was soon promoted to the place of head master of the Thomas Street School in that city, which he held until 1856, when he resigned it to establish a private school, known as the Highland Military Academy of Worcester. For more than thirty years he conducted this institu-tion with distinguished success, finding time also to devote considerable attention to the larger field of public education in his State.

COMMANDER CHARLES McGREGOR. Washington, Aug. 1 .- A dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day announcing the death, at Cincinnati, Ohio, of Commander Charles McGregor, in-spector of the Fourteenth Lighthouse District. The ceased had been in the service for thirty-one years

Commander McGregor was born at Mt. Auburn incinnati. He was appointed to the Naval Academ at Annupolis in 1860. While on leave of absence it 1862 he volunteered for service in the Union Army He was assigned to duty first with the Army, and later with the gunbout flotilla, under Commander Duble and received commendations from that officer and from General Wallace for services rendered. He was appointed acting assistant professor at the Naval Academ n 1862. He soon went back into active service, how ever, and took part in many of the important naval engagements of the war. Since the war Commande McGregor had been assigned to duty in all parts of the world. He received his commission as commander in

He will be buried, in the full uniform of his rank, or afternoon in the McGregor family lot in Grove. The Loyal Legion will attend the body the grave.

by the death of Commander McGregor the following

omotions in the Navy will occur; Lieutenant-Com-inder William A. Mead, to be commander; Lieutenan-idrew Dunlap to be lieutenant-commander; Charles d Ensign William J. Sears to be a Heutenant, Junior

CHARLES W. HAIGHT.

Freehold, N. J., Aug. 1 (Special).-General Charles W. Haight, a well-known Democratic politician, died oday after a long and severe illness, aged sixty-two rears. Mr. Haight was a lawyer by profession, and t one time was the law partner of the late Joel Parker, the war Governor of New Jersey. He had een prosecutor of the pieas for Monmonth County for the last twelve years, but sickness had prevented him from attending to the duties of his office for a year or more. General Haight represented a Monmouth County district in the House of Assembly in 1861 and 1862, and the last year of his term he was the Speaker of that body. In 1867 Mr. Haight was elected to Congress, defeating ex-Governor William A. Newell He was re-elected two years later, his opponent being James F. Rusling, of Frenton. Mr. Halght married the daughter of the late Dr. Taylor, of Trenton. He leaves a widow and children.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT AT SARATOGA. Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 1 (Special),-Vice-President

Morton arrived here this afternoon, and is a guest of his business partner, George Bliss, of New-York at the latter's North Broadway cottage. The Vice President will remain here several days.

HE DISCUSSES NATIONAL PROBLEMS.

TELLING PROBIBITIONISTS HOW THEIR PET LAW WORKS IN KANSAS-WHY HE IS NOT A MILLIONAIRE.

The hall at Prohibition National Park, Staten Island, was filled yesterday afternoon when ex Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, spoke on "The Social and Politi-cal Problems of our Second Century." Mr. Ingalis, did not reach Jersey City from Chicago until 2 o'clock, and he looked a little travel-worn when he walked upon the platform. His reception by the andience was most cordial. He was introduced by Lester A Schofield and spoke for an hour and a half. Though the tone of his discourse was serious and dignified, there were many witty and humorous dashes which relieved the occasion of monotony.

The following are some of his remarks: "I am myself a prohibitionist in practice—that is to say I never take a drink except when I want to, which is not very often (laughter), but I am keenly and profou alive to the perils which threaten civilization from the abuse of intoxicating liquor. If by my voice of my vote or my pen I could eradicate and extirpate absolutely the saloon traffic in intoxicating figures I would gladly do so. It cannot be dealed that it is one of the stapendous problems confronting us at the beginning of the second century of governmental existence. It is estimated, I believe, that more than \$900,000,000 a year are spent for intoxicating liquors and that there is more expended in the city of New-York for beer, whiskey and other intoxicants than there is spent for bread, meat and public education All this is actual waste and a loss to the accumulated permanent wealth of the body politic Nothing can be said in favor of the salcon or the sale and consumption of intoxicating drink. wrestled with this subject for ten years in Kansas and have had organic and statutory prohibition, and yet there is not a town in that state where a man cann get all the liquor he wants. There is not an organized municipal corporation there whose expenses nee not pald by the taxes levled upon the recognized and open traffic in intoxicating liquors. In Atchisan, where I reside, the entire expenditure of the corpora tion, its police, its lighting, everything connected with municipal administration, is paid by the tax or fine or license fees levied every month upon those who are known by the authorities to be openly engaged in the sale of liquors contrary to the law. A similar condition of things prevails in Iowa. I can only express the hope that the projectors of the enterprise which you here have in hand will succeed in enfor prohibition better than has been done in either Kansas or Iowa."

Mr. Ingalls passed to the consideration Alluding to female suffrage, he said the problems. reason it had not been adopted heretofore was because of the indifference of women themselves to the subject If they all insisted that they wanted it, the privileg would be accorded in twenty-four hours by the watel Every man in a country like this should be a partisa politician. He had been accused of being that him self, but he was not ashamed of it. It did not preven him from believing in the sincerity and honesty these who differed from him. There had been son bad Republicans, not many but a few: there had been some good Democrats, not many perhaps, but, still a few. The successful man the world over was named Eli because he got there; the unsuccessful man of every nationality was named Dennis because he got left Mr. Ingalls did not believe that when Thomas Jefferson wrote the Deciaration of Independence he intended convey the meaning that all men were created physical ly and mentally equal. He certainly did not mean to say that William M. Evarts was physically equal to John L. Sullivan, that John L. Sullivan was intellect ually the equal of James G. Blaine, or "that Jack th Ripper of Frenchy No. 9 were in all respects the equal of the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Tafmage." There were many men not satisfied even in this great country of liberty. The men who fail in life

outnumber those who succeed; yet it is proposed b

ome that the men who have falled shall take exclusive charge of the men who have succeeded, that those who have fallen by the wayside shall assume exclusive custody of the affairs of men who had reached the goa He had himself been asked why he did not propos some solution of all the ills in social life. He could only reply that he was pinself as one crying in the wilderness. He believed that the only eason why he was not a millionaire was because he did not know how to get the money. Jay Gould and he started out in life about the same time. Mr Gould's sole possession consisted of a patent mouse trap. He took it to Wall Street and set it and had ome pretty near catching the earth with it. As for himself he had his gripsack and a diploma, and went West to grow up with the country, and as a result at the present time he was only a statesman out of em-The injustice of his fellow-citizens has ployment. given him an era for reflection. He was spending that time in the study of the statutes to escertain what that time in the study of the statutes to ascertain what Federal or State law stood in the way of his having a palace in New-York, a country seat on the Hudson, a private car and a steam yacht, and a few hundred millions of gilt-edged securities. He had found no law that did not bear equally on Mr. Gould and himself, and he had come to the conclusion that the only reason why he was not a millionaire was because he had not brains enough to get there. When he was a boy he used to lie on the ground with one ear at the end of a pine spar sixty or seventy-five feet long and listen to a playmate scratching the other end with a pin. He could hear the scratching as plainly as if the pin was being drawn over a piece of cardboard placed at his ear. Nature was trying to tell him about the telephone. There was no statute that prevented him from inventing the telephone, and if he had done so he might have had the millions of fiell. The reason why he did not invent the telephone and secure those millions was because he did not have sense enough.

Mr. Ingalis continued in a more serious vein to the end of his address, which he closed with an eloquent tribute to the country and its government.

A SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN COMING NORTH.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 1 (Special).-I. Hendrix McLain, the organizer of the White Republican League in this State, left here for the North to-day. He said he was going in response to an invitation to meet some prominent Republican leaders. He expressed himself as being much gratified with the suc cess attending the movement thus far in the State He also showed how the work of organization was to be carried on by furnishing a copy of the declaration of the purposes and form of club organization, which has just been issued and is being used by authorized deputies in forming local clubs or leagues Mr. McLain's trip North is surmised to have some

thing to do with the next delegation of South Carolina Republicans to the National Convention, and may mean the arrangement of a combination of the two wings of the party in this state. He represents the party which was started soon after the farmers' revolution here last full and which is said to have a strong backing in Washington, New York and Packet.

HENRY C. OGDEN NOT HEARD FROM

HIS FRIENDS FEAR THAT HE HAS BEEN DROWNED AND A LOOKOUT IS KEPT FOR HIS BODY.

No trace has yet been found of Henry C. Ogden, who had charge of one of the departments in the firm James Talcott & Co., at No. 108 Franklin-st., and who has not been seen or heard of since Wednesday. His friends fear that something may have happened him Mr. Ogden lives at No. 357 West Twenty-eighth-st., but has been with his family during the summer at Mon month Beach. He came to the city every day. On Tuesday his wife came here with him, and they stayed that bight at their home in West Twenty-eighth-s she left him on Wednesday and returned to Monmonth Beach, and he said that he would go to his place of usiness. At the office of Talcott & Co. it was said that he had not been there at all on Wednesday

Mr. Ogden went aboard the Sandy Hook boat Monnouth at noon on Wednesday to go to Monmouth Beach. and when the boat reached Sandy Hook he did not go ashore, but remained asleep in a chair during the return journey to New York, and again during a second journey to sandy Hook. This is what the colorer woman attendant in the women's cabin says. When the boat reached Sandy Hook the second time no on could be found who saw him go ashore. If, however, he did leave the hoat, he did not go home that night, nor on Thursday nor Fridny. Mr. Ogden had told his wife more than once that

nor on Thursday nor Friday.

Mr. Ogden had told his wife more than once that he often felt a dizzy senjation when looking in the water from the deck of a steamer, and at these times it desire came over him, he said, that he found a difficult to resist, to throw himself overboard. He had one child, a girl of fifteen years.

A sharp lookout for his body is being kept along the sandy Hook shore, as it is feared he may have beet drowned.

QUICKLY TIRING OF THEIR POLICEMEN. Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 1 (Special).-After an in-dulgence of a few weeks in a police force this quiet city has found little use for it. The fall officers have barely got into their new uniforms and learned to twirl their little clubs with grace when it is proposed to abolish the force as an unnecessary expense. city Council directed that such an amendment to the charter be asked of the Legislature.

----A PLEASANT OUTING FOR THE WIFE AND CHIL-DREN IS BY THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE. From Pier No. 8, North River, to Sandy Hook of

AN ADDRESS BY MR. INGALLS. | THE DEUTSCHE BANK'S LOSS.

FRANCK'S CLEVER SWINDLING NOT YET FULLY DISCLOSED.

SUICIDES IN BERLIN DUE TO BAD LIQUOR-MORE ANTI-SEMITIC MEASURES-GUALCOL AS

A CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

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Berlin, Ang. 1.—The shares of the Deutsche Bank,
which on Saturday last were quoted at 150, closed today at 140. The full extent of the frands on the bank has not been disclosed, for the admissions made by Schwieger, who is under arrest, cover only the operations carried on by himself and Franck in paper roubles during the month of July. Schwieger, who is an ex-manager of the Berliner Handelgesellschaft, had a good connection as a stock broker. Franck had been for fifteen years in the service of the Deutsche Bank. He was entrusted with the duty of revising and stamping brokers' memoranda sent into the bank. The manager of the bank was away on a prolonged leave of absence when Schwieger and Franck arranged the plan to buy roubles for a rise for the July settle-ment, and by means of forged memoranda represent the purchases as made on account of the bank. Franck falsified the bank entries to enable him to carry over his engagements. Among these the July purchases are discovered. But the contracts falling due later, some of which are now known as having been carried over month after month, will swell the total amount in volved in the frauds to an enormous sum. Franck dealt largely in lottery speculations and carried on a general speculative game under the very noses of the bank directors for years, with an advoltness suggesting that Schweiger is right in his statement that Franck originated the frauds and used him as a tool. The bank has offered a reward for Franck's capture. He has been tracked to Eremen, but there he was lost sight of. The immediate effect of the swindles threatened for a moment to produce a grave financial erisis. Luckfly the press and public accepted the

THE EMPEROR'S FIGHT AGAINST BAD LIQUOR. The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Emperor William on heard, touched at Droutheim to-day homeward bound. All the party are in the best of health and are timed to arrive at Kiel on Wednesday. draft of the proposed bill for the repression of drunkenness was sent to him and was returned with suggestions concerning state supervision of the healthy qualities of beveriges. The Government has opened an inquiry in regard to crimes and suicide drink. The official returns of suicides committed in Berlin during the first fortnight of Jrly shows a total of 147. This enormous self-destruction is attributed chiefly to drink. The Emperor is a friend of good beer, out blames bad drink for many of the violations of law throughout the Empire. He means to attach severe penalties to the sale of bad liquors, both malt

statements of a reassuring character issued by the

various banks.

A NEW DECISION AGAINST THE HEBREWS. A fresh decision of the Russian Government concerning its policy toward the Jews debars the children of Hebrews, not having the rights of solourn in Russia, or the residents of any Russian district, without a permit, from admission to the middle and higher schools. The "Novoe Vremya" to-day praises the regulation as assisting to reduce the Jews to their natural social level. The influx of Jewish emigrants nto Germany is rapidly abating. This is partly owing to the stricter official supervision. Hundreds of these emigrants who succeeded in reaching Thorn mye been sent buck to Russia.

DR. SCHULLER'S NEW TUBERCULOSIS CURE. Professor Dr. Max Schuller, of the Berlin University, as a new cure for tuberculosis. He says he has experimented with it for the last twelve years and that ie is perfectly sure of his results. His remedy is gualcol," an extract from boxwood, and also the active principle of creosote. In 1880 he began to freat mman patients with "gualcol," which he at first apolled in the form of an injection. Later he began the ise of the medicine internally in small doses, and in use of the medicine internally in small doses, and in care cases by inhalation. He uses the "guaicol" mostly in connection with lodoform injections into the affected parts. He cites 100 cases treated by him, of which seventy were absolutely cared, sixeen improved, four died and ten passed beyond his observations. The treatment extended in each case over a long period of time, and allowed of acute observation of each patient from beginning until final cure. In the meantime Professor Koch is steadily working on the improvement of his lymph, alded by the Government. He said the other day that he would yet succeed in proving Virchow wrong in his statements.

MAJOR WISSMANN RETURNING TO AFRICA.

MAJOR WISSMANN RETURNING TO AFRICA Major Wissmann, the well-known German officer who for some time had charge of the German Imperial nterests in East Africa, is paying a visit to his mother at Erfurt. On Monday he will start on his return to East Africa, where he will head another expedition into the interior. The expedition will leave Saadomi in the interior. The expedition will leave Saadomi in september. It will comprise 500 native troops and thirty Europeans.

The great number of Americans who attended the Bayreuth festival has been the subject of much remark on the part of the German press. It seems to be generally admitted that the financial success of the undertaking was practically due to the great American patronage.

ALONE ON THE ATLANTIC IN A SAILBOAT

EXTRACTS FROM THE LOG OF CAPTAIN W. A. ANDREWS, OF THE MERMAID.

Boston, Aug. 1 (Special).-Captain W. A. Andrews, who started across the Atlantic in the little dory Merald, salling from Cohasset on June 24, has sent back ils log by a passing vessel. It is dated July 1, and s in part as follows:

While southeast of Great Georges Bank I passed the steamship Grand Prince, and they answered a salute from ne. I was afterward passed unnoticed by a ship and a treamship bound east. I also passed a pole in a gale wind very suggestive of the sprit of Captain Lawler's be sea Serpent, and have felt uneasy ever since. I started ortheast up to latitude 43 degrees north, longitude 56 legrees west. Here occasionally I would see a distont steamer north, and I would sall in that direction steamer norm, and I would sail in that direction. Not seeing any more. I would see smoke south and then would sail south, with like results. I had no correct longitude, all this time I was working by signs of the water, rock an out weed, barnacles, etc. Finally I came to the mouning waters of the sea guilts and I knew I was south of the clarad library of the strand the strand that it is not a second of the strand library of the strand l of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.
On Saturday morning, July 18, I heard and afterward

saw a steamship coming toward me. I waited until she was within halling distance. Hailed her with my voice, "Steamship, abov." She began a terrific whistling at oneand intervals and turned away to the southward as hough I was "The Flying Dutch.com."

L was now getting serious with me, for I wanted to

Le was now getting serious with me, for I wanted to correct iongrittude in ergard to changing my course E. N. Z. for old England. At 3 p. m. I heard roaring water and a whistle, and I pattently wasted. The steamship was in the fog bank and I had just passed through t. Finally I saw her as she emerged from the damp curtain of gray mist. As she was passing, a mile north of me, I blew a blast from my fog horn (a cent Fourth told the hors). d July tin horn). After a few Gubriel blasts that great British steamship California, of Liverpool, and its greater-searted Captain Winnian sheered round and Lore down 'How are yeu, Captain?" said L. "What is your ion-

'How are you!" said be. "I am 49:05."

"My chart will show that you are the first one I have spoken since fifty miles from Cape Cod, three weeks and three days. I know by the feathers in the water that I was past west longitude 50 degrees, north latitude 43 de grees, south of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland." What can I do for you?" he inquired.

"Nothing, thanks. The correct longitude is better to Are you sure that you do not want anything else?"

"Have you any Bass bitter?" said I. "Yes," he replied; "come alongside."
I was soon there, and all hands docked to see the waif

and get particulars. The captain insisted on my coming

and get particulars. The captain insisted on my towning on board, but I told him I was racing.

I am getting all the benefit of this kind of roughing that generally sail from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m. Some rascally varmint has just swum by the boat with two horns afty varmint has just swum by the boat with two horns. or fine eticking out of the water and making a great stake. Could not make it out; a shark, I think. I frove everal Whales away with my cent trumpet. Outside of the storm of "considerable magnitude." in the Gulf stream, an iceberg has been the only event of an otherwise dreary voyage. If I meet no vessel soon to forward this quibble by, I may add a little more to it later on.

KILLED BY JUMPING FROM THE ENGINE.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 1.- In a collision on the South Carolina Railway last night, Henry Eriss enden. engineer, and W. G. Brown, who was working his passage to Charleston as fireman, were killed by Jumping from the engine before the collision occurred. Before jumphig, Brissenden reversed his engine and put on the air-brakes. The engine did not leave the track, and none of the passengers was injured.

A NEW-YORKER HURT IN A BUNAWAY.

Saratoga, Aug. 1 (Special).-Asa R. Runyon, of No. 100 West Thirty first-st., New-York, who is connected with the dry-goods house of Tefft, Weller & Co., was badly injured in Broadway while returning from the races this afternoon. It was caused by his team running eway and the carriage being overturned. Runyon was thrown violently to the pavement.

GRAND STREET, NEW YORK, Covering Entire Block on Grand-St.

LADIES' & MISSES' SUITS and Outing Garments.

LADIES' ENGLISH SERGE SUITS LADIES' ALL-WOOL JACKETS, LADIES' FLANNEL BATHING SUITS, trimmed braid.

MISSES' FINE CASHMERE OR CLOTH SUITS, choice styles.

REAL VALUE \$12.00.

well trimmed WORTH #2.50. MISSES' GOOD SUITS, in Serge or Flannel Cloth VALUE 63.50. 1.90

MISSES' FINE GINGHAM SUITS.

RIBBONS All Silk Moire Ribbon, Dress Shades,

No. 4, 1 1-2c. yd.; No. 5, 2c. yd.

Best Quality Black Gros Grain, 2 inches wide, 15c. yd.; 2 3-4 inches wide, 19c. yd. Best Quality Black Moire Sash Ribbon,

11 inches wide, 49c. yd. SPECIAL. Boys' Straw Hats, 21c.; worth fror 39c. to 59c. Yacht Caps for mountain, seasid and country, 29c., 39c., 49c, up.

DRESS GOODS.
85 pieces LENON WASH SUITINGS. 8 1-2c. ; reduced from 15c. The Balance of our Sateens Reduced to 7c.

Men's Furnishings. NECKWEAR.

SUMMER KNOT SCARFS, FLOWING END TECKS AND YACHT BOWS, 25c. each; quality. COLORED BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

25c.; reduced from Silk Stripe Outing Shirts, 50c, each. Special Values in Ladies' Underwear,

LADIES CHEMISE AND DRAWERS, neatly

trimmed with lace, 19c. LADILS NIGHT DRIESES, double-yoke, with Herring bone-full sizes. LADIES CHEMISE, TUCKED YOKES, insertion of lace and embroidery. LADIES DRAWERS, near ruffle of fine em-

Above Three Lots at 39c.

LADIES' GOWNS, embroidered insertions and LADIES' CHEMISES, assorted styles of lace and embroidery.

LADIES' DRAWERS AND SKIRTS, elaborate ruffle of embroidery.

Above Three Lots at 53c. 79c. SHIRT WAISTS, in fine Percales,

Cambries, etc., at ...

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS. 309, 311, 3113 to 321 Grand Street, SIX PLOORS OCCUPIED EXCLUSIVELY BY US FOR THE SALE OF MILLINERY, FANCY AND DRESS GOODS, &c.

NOTES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

CANVASSING FOR FUNDS TO BE BEGUN OUTSIDE CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 1 (Special.-The subscription bureau of the World's Fair will begin the work of canvassing utside cities for contributions on Monday. No one will be solicited, however, who has neither nor business in Chicago, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia; in fact, all Easiern cities of importance contain a number of persons who are interested in Chicago property, and they will be directly benefited by the Fair. Several hundred thousand dollars are expected to be realized in this manner.

A commission has been appointed at Calvi, the ancient fortified city on the Island of Corsica, one of the places claiming to be the birthplace of Columbus, to raise funds to defray the expense of erecting a monu ment to the great navigator, and also to arrange for the appropriate celebration at Chicago in 1893 of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. The commission is under the patronage of the President of France, and an appeal has been issued to all the nations of the world, especially Frenchmen and Corstcans, to contribute to these worthy objects. John E. Ewing, of Milwankee, secretary of the

Wisconsin Republican Central Committee, has been appointed by the Government Board of Control, chief of staff and special agent in chief for Interior Department for the United States The appointment the World's Columbian Exposition. is to take effect september 1. Mr. Ewing will have charge, under the supervision of Horace A. the Government Commissioner for the Interior Department, of the preparation, acrongements for and general supervision of the exhibits to be made at the World's Fair by the Department of the Interior.

MR. FASSETT AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

WARMLY WELCOMED BY COLLECTOR ERHARDT-HE WILL NOT BEGIN HIS DUTIES THERE FOR A WEEK.

Senator Fassett reached the Custom House early vesterday morning. Colonel Echardt was waiting for him and welcomed him with cordiality. senator Fassett did not go to the Custom House to take immediate charge of the office, but merely to consult with Colonel Erhardt regarding its affairs. nel and the Senator were in consultation for acarly After the conference was over Senator Fassett said

to a Tribune reporter: "Collector Erhardt very kindly has consented to remain in charge of the office for a few days longer; at least until I can make my arrange ments for taking charge. I cannot do so for a week at least. I will be back in New-York about next Priday, but I will not go to work at the Custom House until the following Monday." While Senator Fassett was at the Custom House he

had a large number of callers, conflued mainly to heads of the various departments. All were received with the utmost continuity.

MORE ROOM NEEDED AT THE PUBLIC STORES. Government officials now are looking for a building near the Public stores which can be used temporarily for the reception of imported goods during the busy The capacity of the present building is not anywhere near large enough to hold the goods which anywhere hear arge edough to not the goese value the contractor for the carting privileges brings to it. The recent action of the Treasury Department is due to the report of special Agents Flugle and Montgomery who were here last week to investigate the manner of receiving goods at the stores.

POVERTY DROVE HIM TO SUICIDE. Joseph Krulish, a cigar maker, thirty years old, who fived with his wife and two children in the tenement house No. 345 East Seventy-third-st., and carned only 88 a week at his trade, became discourages vesterday and shot himself in the mouth. His wife heard the shot and found him dead in his room.

THE ETHURIA'S PAST TRIP.

The Cunard steamship Etruria made a splendid trip across the Atlantic in her last passage. She was reported off Fire Island early vesterday, and passed Sandy Hook at off Fire Island and the trip in 6 days, 2 hours, 15 minutes, only thirty minutes behind the time of the City of Paris. which at present holds the record for the ocean trip.

One to ten days' stop-over allowed at Niagara Falls on any ticket via New York Central and either of its connections. Ask ticket agent.